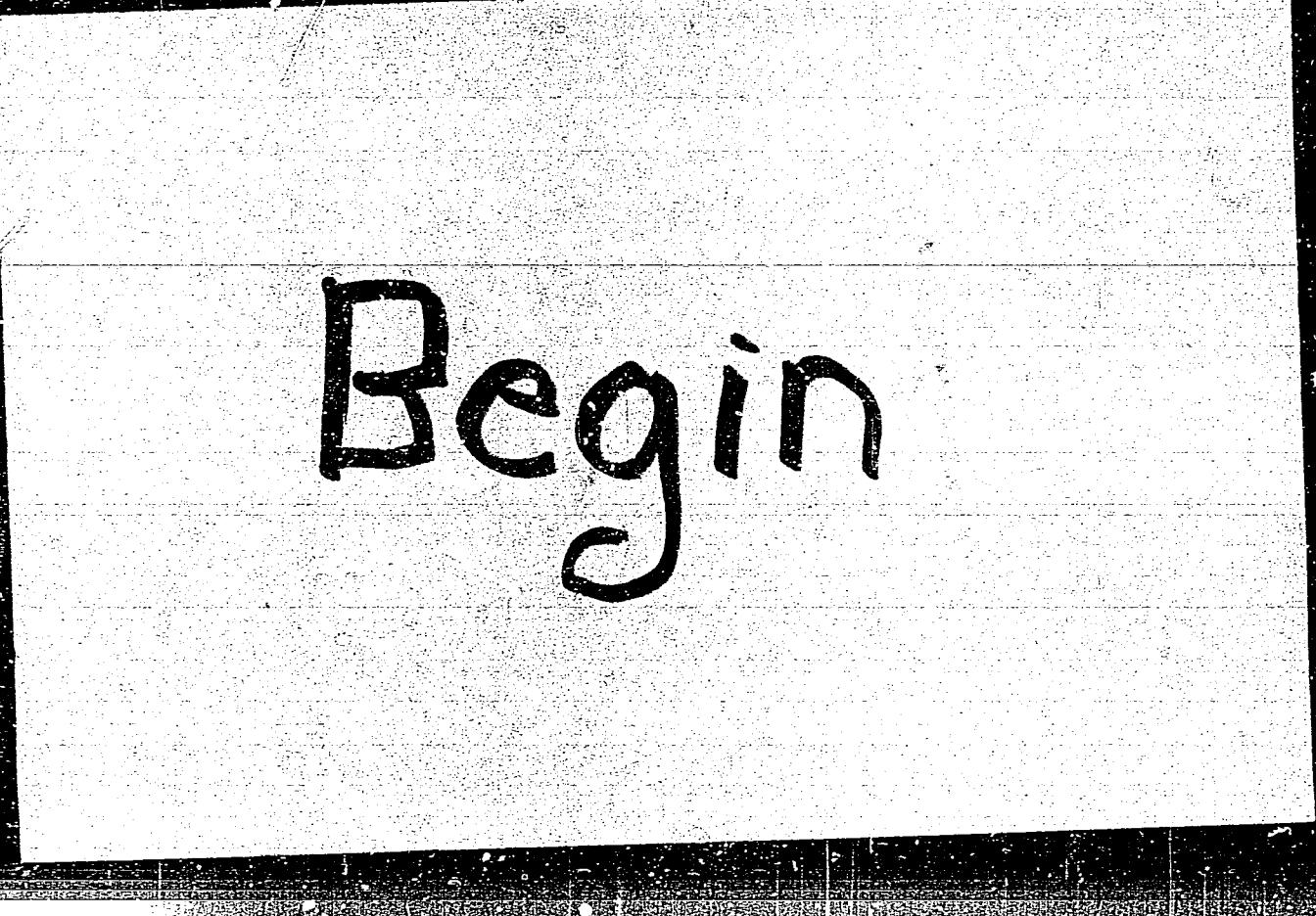


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CIA-RDP86-00513R000721010001-9"

Reel # 210

Kasabov, T.D

to

S/181/62/004/006/046/051  
B108/B138

AUTHORS: Mikhaylova, D. N., and Kasabov, I. D.

TITLE: Diffusion of phosphorus in silicon

PERIODICAL: Fizika tverdogo tela, v. 4, no. 6, 1962, 1671 - 1673

TEXT: In order to check Fick's second law, which describes the diffusion distribution in a substance, the authors studied the diffusion of P in Si at 1230°C. The Si specimens were p-type single crystals ground and etched in various agents. The phosphorus concentration was determined by measuring the conductivity. Fick's law is satisfied for surface concentrations of phosphorus less than  $5 \cdot 10^{18} \text{ cm}^{-3}$ . Above this value, the departure of the experimental curves from the theoretical ones increases with increasing surface concentration. The diffusion coefficient found from the diffusion curves agrees with published data. It is concluded that the diffusion coefficient is dependent on the concentration of P in Si. There are 2 figures.

Card 1/2

L 62650-68 FSS-2/EEC(k)-2/ENG(m)/T/EWA(t)/ENG(t)/KA(c) R-4 11/63 TT/WN/JD/  
1965 0205

AUTHORS: Kusabov, J.; Bakalska, S.; Andreev, A.

TITLE: Effective solar cells from p-type silicon of very low resistivity

SOURCE: Bulgarska akademiya na naukite. Doklady, v. 18, no. 3, 1965, 203-205

TOPIC TAGS: solar cell, solar battery, battery, solar cell battery

ABSTRACT: A study is made to prove that solar cells with sufficiently high efficiency can be produced from very-low-resistivity (0.15-1 ohm-cm) p-type silicon, which is obtained from industrial silicon by means of the zone-melting technique without chemical purification. Single crystals obtained from industrial silicon

have a low concentration of the lattice defects and are characterized by low resistivity and high purity. The experimental results show that high-quality solar cells can be obtained from even a single crystal, merely by fivefold zone melting. Quite frequently, however, the characteristics of such cells are poor, owing to strong leakages through the p-n junction. Solar cells with such defects are rare when the material used has been zone-melted 50 times. The best cells were

Card 1/2

L 02030-05

ACCESSION NR: AP5019585

obtained from silicon purified 50 times, showing the importance of the purity of the material with respect to impurities. This finding is in agreement with the theoretical model. The current-voltage characteristic is described by a logarithmic law. The value of constant A in the exponent of the expression for the current-voltage characteristic of the p-n junction is determined to be 1.5 in the range of current densities as high as  $10^6 \text{ A/cm}^2$ . The value of the carrier density in the n-type layer of the junction is  $10^{16} \text{ cm}^{-3}$ .

ASSOCIATION: Institute of Physics, Bulgarian Academy of Science

SUBMITTED: 00	ENCL: CO	SUB CODE: EESS
NO REF SOV: 001	OTHER: 004	ATD PRESS: 4060
Card 2/2		

BESPAL'KO, Vladimir Pavlovich; GEL'BURT, Boris Yefimovich;  
PROTASOVSKIY, Georgiy Aleksandrovich; KASABOV, Sh.M.,  
st. prepod., retsenzent; ZHIDELEV, M.A., kand. ped.  
nauk, red.; NOVOSELOVA, V.V., tekhn.red.

[Vocational training of automobile repair in secondary schools] Proizvodstvennoe obuchenie v srednej shkole pro-fessii slesar'-avtoremontchik; metodicheskoe posobie dlia prepodavatelei i instruktorov proizvodstvennogo obucheniia.  
Pod red. M.A.Zhideleva. Moskva, Izd-vo APN RSFSR, 1962.  
237 p. (MIRA 16:6)

1. Kafedra obshchetekhnicheskikh distsiplin i truda Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo pedagogicheskogo instituta im. V.I. Lenina (for Kasabov).

(Automobiles--Maintenance and repair)

KASABOV, J. [Kasabov, I.]; POPOVA, L.

Effect of dislocations on breakdown voltage of silicon diffused  
p-n junctions. Deklady BAN 17 no.11:997-1000 '64.

1. Institute of Physics of the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences.  
Submitted July 3, 1964.

LEVANT, G.V., kand. tekhn. nauk; KASABOV, Sh.M., inzh., red.

[Laboratory work in training shops for the working of metals by cutting; manual for students of the physics department] Praktikum v uchebnykh masterskikh po ob-  
rabotke metallov rezaniem; uchebnoe posobie dlia stu-  
dentov fizicheskogo fakul'teta. Moskva, Mosk. gos. pe-  
dagog. in-t, 1964. 85 p. (MIRA 17:12)

BULGARIA/Electronics - Photocells and Semiconductors Device.

H

Abs Jour : Ref Zbir Fizika, No 10, 1959, 23128

Author : Vasilev, V., Krasabov, Y.

Inst : -  
Title : Contact Potential of Selenium Bases for Rectifiers and  
Photocells

Orig Pub : Izv. B"lg. AN Otg. fiz.-matem. i tekhn. n. Av. fiz.,  
1957, 6, 147-154

Abstract : Using an electrometric method, the authors investigated  
the contact potential of selenium layers, used for the  
preparation of rectifiers and photocells, as well as the  
dependence of the contact potential on various factors  
(temperature and time of heating of layer, presence of  
impurities of iodine in the selenium) and also the chan-  
ges in the contact potential with time (when stored in  
ordinary atmosphere). It is established that the tempe-  
rature, time of heating, and the iodine impurities

Card 1/2

BULGARIA/Electronics - Photocells and Semiconductor Device.

H

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur Fizika, No 12, 1959, 27925

Author : Kasabov, Y.

Inst

Title

: On the Structure of the Barrier Layer of Selenium  
Rectifiers

Orig Pub : Izv. B"lg. AN Otđ. fiz.-matem. i tekhn. n. Ser. fiz.,  
1957, 6, 111-146

Abstract : An investigation was made of the rectifying properties of the p-n contact Se -- CsSe, contact which, as is known, is determined by the properties of the Se rectifier; in particular, a study was made of the influence of the type of transition between the semiconductor layers with different types of conductivity, and also the influence of the thickness of the CdSe layer. The CdSe layer was deposited on a Se base by the method of evaporation in high vacuum. This method makes

Card 1/3

- 89 -

BULGARIA/Electronics - Photocells and Semiconductor Device.

H

**APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000721010001-9"**

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur Fizika, No 12, 1959, 27925

it possible to obtain a p-n contact Se -- CdSe with almost pure double physical barrier layer, and carry out comparison of the rectifying properties of the obtained contact with the rectifying properties after the chemical barrier layer is also formed between the semiconductor regions; as a result of electric forming or as a result of diffusion through the junction. Also investigated was the possibility of improving the rectifying action of the p-n contact of Se -- CdSe by depositing a further barrier layer between the Se and the CdSe, in the form of a thin quartz film. An attempt was made to find a qualitative dependence of the rectifying properties of the contact on the thickness of this layer for samples with bases made of pure Se and of Se with iodine added. In measurements along with the ordinary methods of obtaining volt-ampere characteristics, a

Card 2/3

MARKOVA, Margarita; TSANKOVA, Elena; KASABOVA, Dora

The vitamin C content in the leaves and fruits of some wild  
species of the genus Rubus L. in the Vitosha Mountains. Izv Inst  
bot BAN 13:149-154 '64.

KASABOVA, Rumiana

Ten years of the rationalization movement in the "Zavodski stroezhi" State Enterprise. Ratsionalizatsiya 14 no. 2:9-10 '64.

20221-66

ACC NR: AP6010330

SOURCE CODE: BU/0011/65/018/009/0271/0373

13

B

AUTHOR: Rousanov, E.; Kasabova, T.

ORG: Institute of Physiology, Bulgarian Academy of Sciences

TITLE: Lipoproteids from glandular mucoprotein of gastric juice

SOURCE: Bulgarska akademiya na naukite. Doklady, v. 18, no. 9, 1965, 871-873

TOPIC TAGS: digestive system, protein, gastroenterology, amino acid

ABSTRACT: Glandular mucoprotein is a protein fraction of the gastric juice which plays a peculiar physiological role. The authors established earlier that in addition to its mucopolysaccharide component, mucoprotein contains also a lipid component whose composition shows lipoproteins, lipopeptides, sterols, and phosphatides. Present article describes experiments investigating chromatographically the amino-acid composition of these lipopeptides. The results obtained are in certain respects analogous to the data about the structure of pepsin. The presence of lipopeptides in the mucoprotein investigated brings up the question of the role and origin of these substances (which are active within cells) when found in gastric juice. It can hardly be expected that here they play the same metabolic roles as in the cell. The most probable explanation should be sought in the merocrine character of gastric secretion whereby a number of intracellular structures also enter the gastric juice in a passive manner.

This paper was presented by Corresponding Member BAN, P. Nikolov on 7 May 1965.  
Orig. art. has: 1 table. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 06 / SUBM DATE: none / ORIG REF: 001 / OTH REF: 005 / SOV REF: 004  
Card 1/1 MJS Z

KASABUTSKIY, Adam Antonovich; DAVYDOV, Viktor Ivanovich;  
ILYUSHIN, A.P., red.

[Commercial computing and machine accounting] Khoziai-  
stvennye vychisleniya i mekhanizatsiya ucheta. Moskva,  
Ekonomika, 1964. 255 p. (MIRA 17:12)

KASAB'YAN, L. V.

Kasab'yan, L. V.

"A calculation of rectangular slabs on an elastic single-layer base  
(using V. Z. Vlasov's theory)." Min Higher Education USSR. Moscow  
Order of Labor Red Banner Construction Engineering Inst imeni V. V.  
Kuybyshev. Moscow, 1956. (Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate  
in Technical Sciences).

Knizhnaya letopis'  
No. 21, 1956. Moscow.

KASABYAN, S.S.

glycogen was present in the normal brain.  
In experiments it was found to exclusively increase  
in multi-layered structures.

~~A large amount of glycogen was found in the~~  
~~neurons between the synapses compared~~  
~~with the glycogen histochemically~~  
~~plasm of the cells. Apparently the glycogen was~~  
~~absorbed in the swellings of the nervous system via the~~  
~~product of glycolysis of the blood sugar. It makes a result~~  
~~of the partial changes in the body.~~

KASAB'YAN, S. S., KATSENELENBOGEN, S. I.

Trachea - Cancer

Tracheal adenocarcinoma from peritracheal glands. Vest. oto-rin. 14, No. 2, 1952.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, June 1952. Unclassified.

KASABYAN S.S.

\*Glycogen content of total blood and leucocytes in cancer (Russian text) ARKH. PATOL.  
(moscow) 1953, 5 (67-70) Tables 2

This was studied in cancer patients both before and after operation. The glycogen content was lower than normal. After operative removal of the affected organ the glycogen content increases, without, however, reaching normal values. The glycogen fluctuations in the total blood are correlated with the glycogen content of the leucocytes, as well as with their number. Brandt - Berlin (V, 16)

SO: Excerpta Medica  
Section V  
Vol. 7 No. 10

KASAB'YAN, S. S.

Histochemistry of glycogen of normal brain sheaths,  
Schwann cells, and the vascular plexus S. S. Kasab'yan  
(Dagestan Med. Inst.). Arkh. patol. 10 No 1 1944

In the 4 month human embryo in the soft brain sheaths and the vascular plexus. The vascular sheath contains most of the glycogen. Some glycogen is found in the stroma and endoneurium of the vessels. In very young cats the same picture is found. In this instance the glycogen level drops as the animal ages, as it does in human subjects. Thus the brain of the fetus can be regarded as having a glycogen depot in the soft brain sheaths and in the vascular plexus of the brain. In Schwann cells and the dura mater no glycogen is found.  
G. M. Kosolapoff

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec 10 Vol 10/9 Obstetrics Sept 57

1555. KASSABYAN S.S. \*The glycogen content of the human placenta during the various phases of pregnancy (Russian text) AKUŠ. I. GINEK. 1956, 4 (17-20) Illus. 3

The quantity and distribution of the glycogen varies with the phases of pregnancy. Up to the 3rd month the villi and the connective tissue of the chorion, as well as the decidua, are rich in glycogen, whereas after that period the quantity diminishes rapidly. The leucocytes in the intervillous spaces contain an equal amount of glycogen during the entire pregnancy. Up to the 3rd month glycogen and ascorbic acid are in proportionate amounts. After the 3rd month the glycogen diminishes in quantity, whereas the ascorbic acid continues to be present in large quantities.

Ganev - Sofia (X, 5)

Card : 1/1

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CIA-RDP86-00513R000721010001-9

USSR / General Biology. Individual Development. Re-  
generation.

B

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 23, 1958, 103305.

Author : Kasab'yan, S. S.

Inst : Not given.

Title : The Ascorbic Acid Content of Tissues During Wound  
Healing. A Histo-Biochemical Study.

Orig Pub: Arkhiv patologii, 1956, 18, No 5, 91-93.

Abstract: After the infliction of a skin wound on white mice,  
histo- and biochemical determinations were made of  
the content and distribution of ascorbic acid in  
the wound area under aseptic conditions. During  
the first two days the ascorbic acid content in-  
creased to 120 mg% (normal, 44 mg%). The ascorbic  
acid accumulates in the homogeneous protein mass  
at the bottom of the wound, in the epithelioid cells

Card 1/2

<sup>12</sup>  
Chair Pathological Anatomy. Dagestan Med. Inst.

KASAB'YAN, S.S.

Histochemical examination of the glycogen content of the human placenta at various stages of pregnancy. Akush. i gin. 32 no. 4:17-20 Jl-Ag '56.

(MLRA 9:11)

1. Iz kafedry patologicheskoy anatomii (zav. - prof. S.S.Kasab'yan)  
Dagestanskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

(PREGNANCY, metab.

glycogen content of placenta, histochem. exam. at various  
stages of preg.)

(PLACENTA, metab.

glycogen content at various stages of pregn., histochem.  
exam.)

(GLYCOGEN, metab.

placenta, histochem. exam. at various stages of pregn.)

KASAB'YAN, S.S.

Histochemistry of ascorbic acid in human placenta at various stages  
of pregnancy. Akush. i gin. 33 no.2:3-5 Mr-Apr '56. (MIHA 9:7)

1. Iz kafedry patologicheskoy anatomii (zav. - prof. S.S.Kasab'yan)  
Dagestanskogo meditsinskogo instituta

(PLACENTA, metab.

ascorbic acid, histochem. variations in various  
periods of pregnancy)

(VITAMIN C, metab.

in placenta in various periods of pregn.)

KASAB'YAN, S.S.

Histochemical characteristics of ascorbic acid in tubercles and in  
foci of exudation. Probl. tub. 34 no.1:50-52 Ja-F '56 (MIRA 9:5)

1. Iz kafedry patologicheskoy anatomii (zav.-prof. S.S. Kasab'yan)  
Dagestanskogo meditsinskogo instituta (dir.-prof. M.T. Nagornyy )  
(TUBERCULOSIS, pathol.

eff. of ascorbic acid on tubercles & exudative foci)  
(VITAMIN C, eff.  
on tubercles & exudative foci in tuberc.)

KASAB'YAN, S.S.

Glycogen content in tissue during the healing of skin wounds in white mice. Biul. eksp. biol i med. 41 no.2:64-66 F '56 (MIRA 9:6)

1. Iz kafedry patologicheskoy anatomii (zav.-prof. S.S. Kasab'yan)  
Dagestanskogo meditsinskogo instituta (dir.-dotsent S.Yu. Alibekov)  
Predstavlena deystvitel'nym chlenom AMN SSSR V.N. Chernigovskim.

(GLYCOGEN, metabolism

skin wound healing tissue in white mice (Rus))

(SKIN, wounds and injuries,

glycogen in healing tissue in white mice (Rus))

(WOUNDS AND INJURIES,

skin healing tissue glycogen in white mice (Rus))

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec 3 Vol 13/10 Endocrinology Oct 50

1847. HISTOCHEMICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE ASCORBIC ACID DISTRIBUTION IN THE THYROID GLAND IN ENDEMIC GOITRE (Russian text) - Kasabyan S. S. and Chernyavskaya G. L. - PROBL. ENDOKR. 1957, 375 (89-92)

Changes and different characteristics of the ascorbic acid (I) content in the thyroid in endemic goitre depend on the form of the goitre. In colloidal goitre I content is considerable and there is a process of its accumulation going on. In parenchymatous goitre, where there is epithelial proliferation and follicle formation, I content is not high; the amount of I increases as colloid is formed. In the goitre of Graves' disease there is a large amount of I in the colloid and in the cytoplasm of the stratified cylindrical epithelium in follicles of pleomorphic structure. (S)

*Chair Pathological Anatomy -  
Dagestan Med. Inst.*

KASAB'YAN, S.S. (Makhachkala)

Histochemical characteristics of the sulfhydryl groups in tumors.  
Arkh.pat. 21 no.7:32-37 '59. (MIRA 13:5)

1. Iz kafedry patologicheskoy anatomii (zav. - prof. S.S. Kasab'-yan) Dagestanskogo meditsinskogo instituta (dir. - prof. M.T. Nagornyy).

(NEOPLASMS chemistry)  
(SULPHYDRYL COMPOUNDS chemistry)

KASAB'YAN, S.S., prof.

Histochemical study of sulphhydryl groups in the human placenta  
at various stages of pregnancy. Akush. i gin. 35 no.3:8-10  
My-Je '59. (MIRA 12:8)

1. Iz kafedry patologicheskoy anatomii (zav. - prof. S.S. Kasab'-  
yan) Dugostanskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

(PLACENTA, metab.

sulphhydryl cpds. in various stage: of pregn.,  
histochem. (Rus))

(SULPHHYDRYL COMPOUNDS, metab.

placenta in various stages of pregn., histochem.  
(Rus))

KASAB'YAN, S.S., prof.

Histochemical characteristics of sulphhydryl compounds in tuber-  
culous nodes and exudation foci. Probl.tub. 37 no.5:95-97  
'59. (MIRA 12:10)

1. Iz knyedy patologicheskoy anatomii (zav. - prof.S.S.Kasab'yan)  
Dagestanskogo meditsinskogo instituta (dir. - prof.M.T.Nagornyy).  
(TUBERCULOSIS - metabolism)  
(SULPHHYDRYL COMPOUNDS - metabolism)

KASAB'YAN, S.S.

Histochemical detection of glycogen in epithelial tumors.  
Vop.onk. 6 no.2:80-84 F '60. (MIRA 14:2)  
(GLYCOGEN) (EPITHELIUM—TUMORS)

KASABYYAN, S.S.

Data on the histochemistry of glycogen, ascorbic acid, and  
sulfhydryl groups in the myocardium during compensation and  
decompensation of the heart. Arkh. pat. 23 no. 1:41-46 '61.

(MIRA 14:1)

(HEART FAILURE) (GLYCOGEN) (ASCORBIC ACID)  
(MERCAPTO GROUP)

KASAB'YAN, S.S., prof.

Histochemical characteristics of iron in tuberculous nodules  
and exudative foci. Probl.tub. 39 no.2:91-95 '61.

(MIRA 14:3)

I. Iz kafedry patologicheskoy anatomii (zav. - prof. S.S. Kasab'yan)  
Dagestanskogo meditsinskogo instituta (dir. - dotsent M.M. Maksudov).  
(IRON IN THE BODY) (TUBERCULOSIS)

KASAB'YAN, S.S.

Histochemical characteristics of the Arthus phenomenon.  
Report No.2: Ascorbic acid content. Biul. eksp. biol.  
i med. 52 no.9:110-112 S '61. (MIRA 15:6)

1. Iz kafedry patologicheskoy anatomii (zav. - prof. S.S.  
Kasab'yan) Dagestanskogo meditsinskogo instituta (direktor -  
dotsent M.M. Maksudov), Makhachkala. Predstavlena deystvitel'nym  
chlenom AMN SSSR A.V. Lebedinskym.  
(ASCORBIC ACID) (ALLERGY) (SKIN)

KASAB'YAN, S.S. (Makhachkala)

Glycogen content in the aorta in atherosclerosis. Arkh.pet. no.7:  
(MiRA 15:9)  
30-33 '62.

1. Iz kafedry patologicheskoy anatomii (zav. - prof. S.S. Kasab'-yan) Dagestanskogo meditsinskogo instituta (rektor - dotsent M.M. Maksudov).  
(ARTERIOSCLEROSIS) (GLYCOGEN) (AORTA)

KASAB'YAN, S. S. (Makhachkala)

Data on the histochemistry of ascorbic acid in the aorta in  
arteriosclerosis. Arkh. pat. no. 7:46-50 '61. (MIRA 15:4)

1. Iz kafedry patologicheskoy anatomii (zav. - prof. S. S.  
Kasab'yan) Dagestanskogo meditsinskogo instituta (dir. - dotsent  
M. M. Maksudov)

(ARTERIOSCLEROSIS) (AORTA) (ASCORBIC ACID)

KASAB'YAN, S.S.

Histochemical changes in the amount of glycogen in a focus of hyperergic inflammation in the phenomenon of Arthus. Zhur.mikrobiol. epid.i immun. 33 no.5:124 My '62. (MIRA 15:8)

1. Iz Dagestanskogo meditsinskogo instituta.  
(SKIN--INFLAMMATION) (GLYCOGEN)

KASAB'YAN, S.S., prof. (Makhachkala)

Histochemical characteristics of glycogen and acid mucopolysaccharides in tuberculous nodules and exudative foci. Probl. tub. 42 no.1:69-73 '64. (MIRA 17:8)

1. Kafedra patologicheskoy anatomii (zav. - prof. S.S. Kasab'yan) Dagestanskogo meditsinskogo instituta (rektor - dotsent M.M. Maksudov).

KASAB'YAN, S.S.; SMIRNOVA, O.M.

Some problems concerning the histochemical study of acid mucopolysaccharides in placental villi. Akush. i gin. 40 no.3:43-46 My-Je '64.  
(MIRA 18:6)

1. Kafedra patologicheskoy anatomii (zav. - prof. S.S.Kasab'yan)  
Dagestanskogo meditsinskogo instituta, Makhachkala.

KASAB'YAN, S.S., prof.

Some problems of the histochemistry of hyaluronic acid in the aorta  
in arteriosclerosis. Kardiologija 4 no.6:18-21 N-D '64.

1. Kafedra patologicheskoy anatomii (zav. - prof. S.S.Kasab'yan)  
Dagestanskogo meditsinskogo instituta, Makhachkala. (MIRA 18:8)

KASAB'YAN, S.S., prof.

Histochemical characteristics of tyrosine in tuberculous nodules and exudative foci. Probl. tub. no.2:81-84 '65.  
(MIRA 18:12)

1. Kafedra patologicheskoy anatomii (zav. - prof. S.S. Kasab'yan) Dagestanskogo meditsinskogo instituta, Makhachkala.

KASAB'YAN, S.S. (Makhachkala)

Some problems of the histochemistry of miliary tubercles. Arkh. pat.  
27 no.8:69-72 '65. (MIRA 18:10)

1. Kafedra patologicheskoy anatomii (zav. - prof. S.S.Kasab'yan)  
Dagestanskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

KASAFIREK, E; RABEK, V; RUDINGER, J; SORM, F

1. Institute of Pharmacy and Biochemistry - (for ?):
2. Institute of Organic Chemistry and Biochemistry -  
(for ?). Both Institutes of Czechoslovak Academy  
of Sciences.

Prague, Collection of Czechoslovak Chemical Communica-  
tions, No 12, December 1966, pp 4581-4591

"Amino acids and peptides. Part 66: Synthesis of ten  
extended-chain analogues of lysine vasopressin."

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

~~APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000721010001-9~~  
chemistry (Vyzkumný Ústav pro Farmacii a Biochemii), Prague.

"Some Peripheral Circulatory Effects of Analogues of Vasopressin with an  
Increased Length of the Chain."

Prague, Ceskoslovenska Fysiologie, Vol 15, No 5, Sep 66, pp 396-397

Abstract: Influence of analogues of vasopressin with an increased length  
of N-acylated chain on the peripheral effect on arteries was investigated.  
Hemostatic effect and inhibition of inflammation effect of the substances  
are discussed. Octapressin is the most effective, but triglycylvasopressin  
has the longest lasting effect. Phenylalanylvasopressin behaves similarly.  
Oxytocin derivatives are practically without influence. The substances  
act synergistically with catecholamines. Swellings induced by a local  
application of histamine or serotonin are inhibited up to 90%. No  
references. Submitted at 14 Days of Pharmacology at Smolenice, 17 Feb 66.

VELIKORETSKIY, A.N., prof.; MIKLETOV, S.M., kand.med.nauk; KOCHIASHVILI, V.I., kand.med.nauk; KASAICKINA, T.N., kand.med.nauk; GALEYEV, M.A.; KAMALOV, M.Kh.; POTEKAYEVA, M.A., kand.med.nauk; SPASSKAYA, P.A.; VOLKOV, V.A., red.; GRECHISHCHEV, V.A., tekhn.red.

[Surgery for pancreatic cancer] Operativnoe lechenie raka pcdzhe-ludochnoi zhelezы. Moskva, Izd-vo I-go Mosk.med.in-ta, 1959.  
(MIRA 13:10)  
173 p.

1. Klinika obshchey i gospital'noy khirurgii sanitarno-gigiyeni-cheskogo fakul'teta 1-go Moskovskogo ordena Lenina meditsinskogo instituta im. I.M.Sechenova (for Kochiashvili, Mikirtumov, Velikoretskiy).

(PANCREAS--CANCER)

KASAIKINA, T.N. (Moskva)

Resection of the liver under experimental conditions. Ekeper.  
khir. 4 no.4:43-44 Jl-Ag '59. (MIRA 12:11)  
(LIVER surg)

ACC NR: AP7010701

SOURCE CODE: CZ/0038/66/000/010/0368/0371

AUTHOR: Krepelka, Jiri; Kasak, Frantisek

ORG: Institute of Nuclear Research, CSAV, Rez (Ustav jaderneho vyzkumu  
CSAV)

TITLE: Low  $^{90}\text{Sr}$ -activity determination in water

SOURCE: Jaderna energie, no. 10, 1966, 368-371

TOPIC TAGS: chemical detection, strontium, water, chemical precipitation,  
isotope

SUB CODE: 07

ABSTRACT: A method of  $^{90}\text{Sr}$  determination in potable, surface, and waste waters is described. The large volumes of a sample are concentrated using an ion exchanger and calcium present is bound on chelaton III. Strontium is separated by the coprecipitation with  $\text{BaSO}_4$  in the chelaton medium,  $^{90}\text{Sr}$  is determined by measurement of  $^{90}\text{Y}$ . This method enables the  $^{90}\text{Sr}$  determination in concentrations of the order of  $10^{-13}$  Ci/l. Paper presented by J. Benes. Orig. art. has: 3 figures, 2 formulas and 2 tables.  
*[Based on authors' Eng. abst.]*

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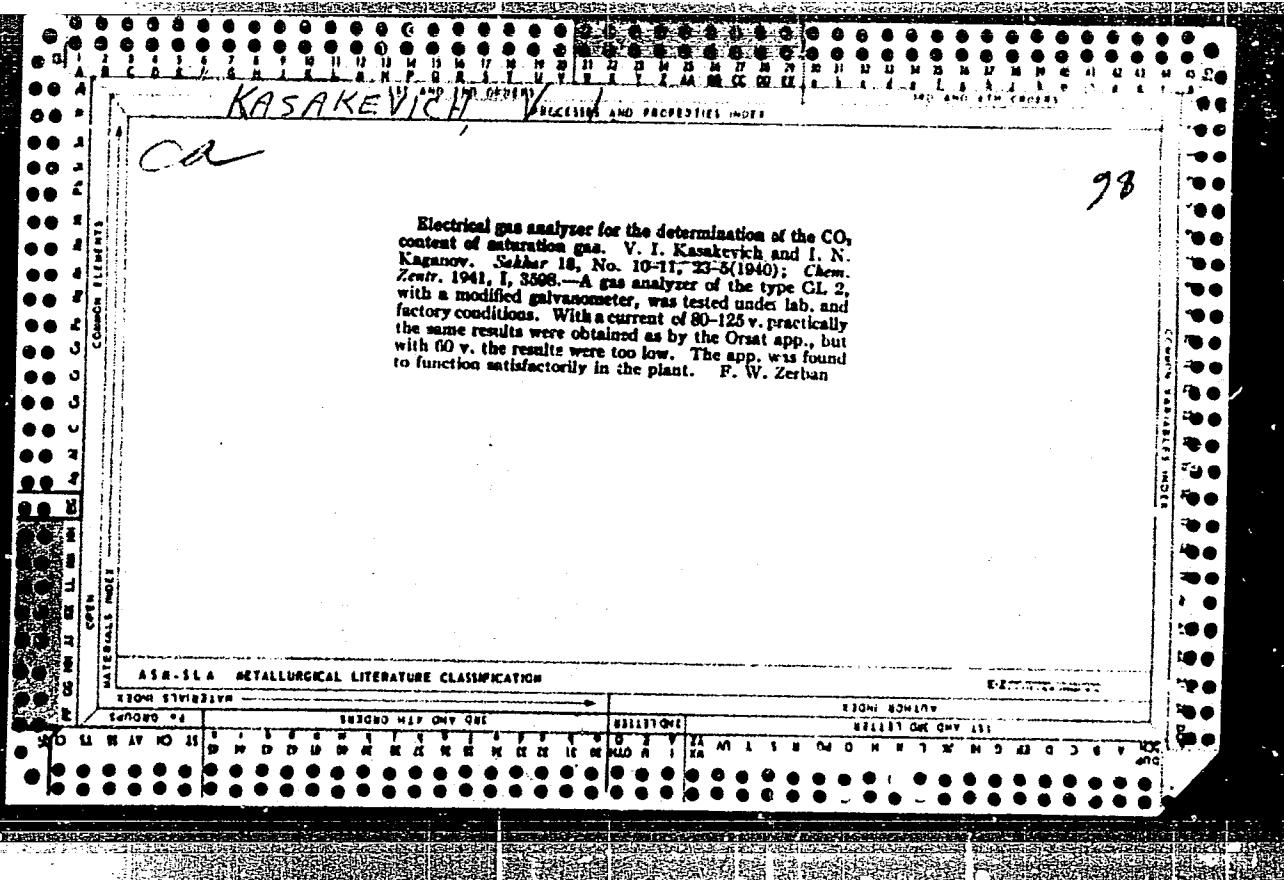
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3902

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1. Iz kafedry normal'noy anatomiil (zav. -- prof. M.N.  
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1. Department of Natural Products, Institute of Chemistry,  
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CSSR

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Prague, Collection of Czechoslovak Chemical Communications, No 2, 1963,  
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Prague, Collection of Czechoslovak Chemical Communi-  
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Methylholarrhimine."

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On auroroids. Pt.89. Coll Cz Chem 30 no.2:472-480 F '65.

1. Institute of Organic Chemistry and Biochemistry of the  
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Uncl.

Z/031/62/010/003/001/001  
D006/D102

AUTHOR: Kasal, Jiri

TITLE: New cooling method in machining

PERIODICAL: Strojírenská výroba, no. 3, 1962, 120-124

TEXT: The article deals with the method of cooling cutting tools with mist coolant so as to familiarize Czechoslovak technologists with this advanced technique, and thus contribute towards raising the Czechoslovak machining standards to the level of the most advanced western industrial countries. Formulae are given for calculating the heat generated during a specific machining operation; the coolant discharge velocity; pressure losses in the tubing and the nozzle; and the quantity of coolant discharged per time unit, and directions are given for calculating from these values the pressure required for the removal of a definite amount of heat. The ZVIL - Závody V.I. Lenina (ZVIL - V.I. Lenin Works) in Plzeň designed and built a mist-coolant unit, consisting of a coolant atomizer, a pressurized-coolant reservoir and the pertinent tubing, which produces a fine mist with a temperature of + 7-8°C. It uses the "Akvol" special cutting fluid developed in 1960 by the VÚOSO in Prague and produced by the Petrochema, n.p. (Petrochema,

Card 1/3

New cooling method in machining

Z/031/62/010/003/001/001  
D006/D102

National Enterprise) in Dubova'. It is a non-toxic fluid which readily forms a finely-distributed and stable water emulsion with excellent cooling, lubricating, and anticorrosive properties. Laboratory and production turning tests with carbide tools on a material with a machinability class ranging between 10 and 11 b showed that, under normal cutting conditions, the carbide-tool temperature did not exceed 40-50°C and their life increased 50-100%. Turning tests with high-speed-steel tools showed that the cutting speeds can be increased 100% and more. Good results were also obtained in milling, planing, and grinding tests. Tests with gear-cutting machines, with machining of turbine blades of hard-to-machine materials, and with grinding small-diameter holes are under way. The method has also shown great potentialities in carbide-tool grinding. The main advantages of the method are: (1) Increased productivity and accuracy of machining operations; (2) increased life of tools; (3) reduced consumption of abrasives; (4) reduced wear of tools; (5) reduced consumption of cutting fluids; (6) possibility of using coolants even on machines on which it has so far been difficult or uneconomical (vertical lathes, planers, horizontal boring machines, surface grinders); (7) possibility of cooling carbide tools; (8) cooling at high-speed grinding. Engineer Vintner

Card 2/3

Card 3/3

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000721010001-9

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(MIRA 14:6)

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LOSKOV, V.V., kand. tekhn. nauk; KASALAYEV, N.N., fach. KAMCHUGOV, V.A.,  
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Determining the thermal characteristics of the living quarters  
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Applying graphic analysis methods to calculations of thermal  
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P. 367  
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